

Mines in Baltic Bar to British, Says Pollen

German Fleet Could Be Attacked Only by Violating Neutrals

Kerensky's Question Is Answered

Critic Says Taking of Danish Islands Would Rouse Ire of Sweden

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Arthur Pollen, famous English naval critic, came to the defense of the British Admiralty today against the implied charges uttered by Premier Kerensky of Russia when he asked why the British fleet was not in the Baltic Sea now that the German fleet is there.

Kerensky gave as one reason for the powerlessness of Russia the fact that the British fleet had not developed an attack in the Baltic, said Mr. Pollen. In reply, Mr. Pollen stated he was not a paid agent of the British government, but an independent critic who did not like to see an injustice done to the British Admiralty.

When the Germans pushed their ships into the Gulf of Riga, he said, they did not try to force their vessels through the Russian mine fields by naval means, but first put out the forts through military operations. The waters of the Danish Archipelago are filled with German torpedo boats and other small craft, and the outlet to the Baltic is mined heavily by the Germans. Therefore, the British could not consider sending their fleet into the Baltic without first taking possession of the Danish islands, and if seizure of the islands would be the means of Sweden, which is not only unfriendly but very hostile to the Allied cause.

Question of Neutral Rights

Mr. Pollen stated he would not say it would not be right to take possession of the Danish islands, but he desired to point out the huge dangers that would be faced by an effort to penetrate to the Baltic and make it clear that naval, but political first of all, and then military.

Extensive military operations would have to be conducted to take possession of the Danish islands, and the very suggestion of such an enterprise, he declared, raised anew the entire question of neutrals.

Mr. Pollen emphasized the political character of the question, intimating that it was a question for the cabinet to decide, rather than for the admiralty. The German fleet, he stated, in addition to the other obstacles which would confront an attempt to pass into the Baltic, would be assembled within twenty-four hours in either the Baltic or the North Sea by being shunted either through the Kiel Canal, and to make it clear that to both the British forces in the Baltic, if they should enter it, and also the North Sea.

The value of British naval operations in the Baltic, Mr. Pollen asserted, would be at the present time in depriving Germany of Riga and the islands in the Gulf of Riga, which furnish Germany with advance bases for an attack upon Petrograd.

"Whether the operations would be worth this I don't know," he stated. He referred to the driving power of Germany, as illustrated in the case of Italy at the present time, as showing that Germany might do to Denmark if the Allies should disregard Denmark's neutrality for military reasons.

Pollen Not Bitter

Mr. Pollen was not bitter in his answer to Premier Kerensky, attributing his despondency and lack of information to resentment against the British. He declared other statements of much longer experience had said and done more unreasonable things, and cited the instance of the British expedition against the Dardanelles. "As a result," he said, "when the Dardanelles expedition was undertaken had helped him the greatest military and naval experts, but when we entered the Dardanelles we committed the greatest blunder without parallel in the history of naval warfare."

Mr. Pollen is of the opinion that the Allied admiralties have brought upon themselves as well as deserved enablement upon themselves because of their attempt to conceal all their policies and to withhold legitimate information from the public, which, if published, would be of no military value to the enemy.

Kerensky Tactless In Blaming British Fleet, Says Gurko

General Agrees Russia Is Exhausted, but Expects Recovery

LONDON, Nov. 3.—General Gurko, of the Russian army, who arrived recently in England from Russia, in an interview in "The Daily Express" says that Premier Kerensky showed lack of political sense and tact in blaming the British fleet for not entering the Baltic. He declared that such entry not only was impossible, but that it could not have been carried out in time to prevent the Germans landing on the islands in the Gulf of Riga.

General Gurko considers it true to a certain extent that Russia bore the brunt of the fighting in the first eighteen months of the war, but says it was realized this was necessary if the Allied cause was not to be ruined. He agrees with Kerensky that Russia is exhausted, but adds that Russia should be able later to undertake her share of the fighting.

Believe It Appeal for Help

The British press takes the ground that the Premier's words were meant as an appeal to the Allies for help. "The Westminster Gazette" says: "He clearly had the slightest intention of suggesting that Russia was to play no further part in the war. Russia probably meant to say no more than that Russia wants aid, the help she can get in materials and money from the Allies."

"The Liverpool Post" hopes that Secretary of State Lansing's interpretation of the Russian Premier's "unfortunate words" is correct.

"On the practical sympathy of the Allies," it adds, "Russia may continue to count, but it is time she pulled herself together and gave practical proof of her worthiness of that sympathy."

Russia's Sacrifice Great

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," who is now in London, writes: "Premier Kerensky's statement seems to have been taken a little too seriously in some quarters. It even has been construed as a hint that Russia is toying with the idea of a separate peace. This theory should not be allowed to establish itself."

The writer then tells of the immense sacrifices of men Russia has made and recalls revelations in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, of how Russian heroes stood up with only sticks, stones and fists against the organized German troops. He adds:

"Already people are dying of hunger in the northern provinces. What Kerensky wants apparently is indulgence for Russia's weakness, and Russia certainly has deserved indulgence."

"The Daily Express" admits Russia bore the burden of the first months of the war, and that the invasion of East Prussia probably saved France from being overrun.

No "Lip Service" Wanted

"Meanwhile," it adds, "as we understand the situation, we are to expect to move from Russia than that she hold her frontiers against the common enemy. When she has found herself, her gallant soldiers will reappear in the active ranks of the armies of Liberty."

"The Graphic" says: "We should hate to regard the statements as authentic. They have the ring of German propaganda."

The paper adds that Kerensky should be reminded that France and Great Britain have been in the war as long as Russia, but are not yet war weary. It concludes:

It is time to prove her devotion to the ideals of the Allies, not by lip service, but by good, hard blows on the weakened Austro-German lines in the East."

Sees U. S. Troops as Aid To Russian Reformation

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—The newspaper, "Novaya Vremya," commenting on the presence of American soldiers in France, says:

"The Russian army, three-quarters of which have been put out of action by agents of the German government, now is replaced by a new ally. We thus are given a new time limit in which to treat the anarchic leprosy from which we are suffering."

Chinese Labor to Aid Russia

(Correspondence of The Associated Press) PEKING, Oct. 15.—Since China's declaration of war against Germany the Ministry of the Interior has arranged to establish bureaus through which laborers will be recruited for service in Russia, Mesopotamia and Siberia. Previous to this time laborers for this work have been recruited by labor contractors, but hereafter the government will officially take over the work.

New Order Issued To Arrest Lenin

Agitator Addresses Bolsheviks Council, Opposing Demonstration

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The Ministry of Justice has issued a new warrant for the arrest of Nikolai Lenin, which did not take place. The Cosack guard in Petrograd was doubled to-day.

The first American Young Men's Christian Association detachment, organized in New York for work on the Russian front, has arrived in Petrograd. Through David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, the Americans have gained the ardent support of Premier Kerensky.

The party, which was headed by Harvey Anderson, of Oberlin, Ohio, comprised nine workers. On reaching the capital it disbanded, some of the Americans going to Minsk and the others to the Riga and Rumanian fronts.

Lufbery Gets 15th 'Plane

American Wings 3 Official Observers Did Not Report

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Conn., member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, has brought down his fifteenth German airplane, according to today's Paris edition of "The Chicago Tribune."

This, adds the newspaper, makes Lufbery's official count twelve, the bringing down of three machines he accounted for not having been reported by the official observers.

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Kerensky and Allies Disagree Over Delegate

Premier Insists Skobelev Be Seated at Paris Conference

Forcing of Issue May Prove Critical

Soldiers and Workmen's Man to Ask Revision of War Aims

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A new issue has arisen between Russia and the Allies which is regarded in Russian circles as possibly critical. It concerns the admission of Skobelev, the delegate from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Union to the coming Paris conference. Within the last few days Jules Cambon, for the French, has said that Skobelev would not be admitted; the ground taken being apparently that this was a conference of representatives of nations and that Skobelev was not the representative of a governmental but of a private organization.

Now comes word to this city that Kerensky has declared that the Russian democracy must be represented, which is taken to mean that he will insist upon the seating in Paris of the representative of the Russian soldiers and workmen. The administration here, which in general sympathizes with and supports Kerensky more heartily than do others of the Allies, does not sympathize with him regarding the seating of Skobelev. The position taken is that the conference should be the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Terestchenko in Trouble

In the meantime some doubt has arisen over the two governmental delegates from Russia to the conference. Terestchenko, within the last few days, has got into a controversy with the soldiers' and workmen's organization and has publicly criticized it. And it is supposed here that the issue raised over Skobelev has led the radicals to object to Terestchenko and perhaps to General Alexieff as delegates from the Russian government to the conference. It will be remembered that Skobelev was commissioned by the radicals to present to the conference an extreme definition of the war aims of those who were fighting Germany, a document which went so far as to be acceptable to none of the Allies and not even to this country. This programme was disavowed by the Russian government, and the naming of relative conservatives like Terestchenko and Alexieff as delegates seemed to indicate that Russia had cut herself free from the extreme socialistic groups. But now comes Kerensky's support of this group in its demand that it shall be treated as a part of the government of Russia and admitted to the Paris conference.

To Force War Aims

Apparently the aim of the Russian radicals is to force the Paris conference to take up the question of war aims in detail. This is one thing that the rest of the Allies are determined not to do. And whereas when the Russian revolution was new a redefinition might have been forced, the disposition to-day everywhere, except in this country, is to feel impatient with Russia and to make it plain that it is possible to pay too much for such support as Kerensky's recent statement promised. Russia can hardly expect a redefinition of war aims now, and a demand for the seating for that purpose of a non-official representative in an official conference is likely to receive scant consideration.

The aim of the coming conference is to settle questions of supply rather than questions of diplomacy. It is to be what is technically known in military and naval language as a conference on material. Such a programme as Skobelev has in hand has no place at it.

Parliamentarians See Hope In Hertling Appointment

New Chancellor Wins Support of All Parties but Socialists and Conservatives—Demand for Prussian Electoral Reforms Grows

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The course of events leading to the formation of the von Hertling Cabinet is recognized by all the German newspapers as a long step toward the parliamentary system. The "Vorwaerts" enumerates the various occurrences which, it says, correspond with those followed in lands ruled on the parliamentary system, and declares that by whatever name it is called it is in essence a state of affairs for which the advocates of parliamentarism have been striving.

Berlin correspondents report Count von Hertling has succeeded in establishing satisfactory working arrangements with all parties, except the Socialists and the Conservatives. Even the Socialists, it is added, although not abandoning their attitude of reserve, can be counted upon to make no difficulties for the new government, unless unforeseen conditions develop.

This virtually amounts to a continuance of the existing Reichstag bloc with the active support of the National Liberals. In the Reichstag the Conservatives alone maintain an adverse attitude toward the incoming Chancellor. The National Liberal platform adopted by the Reichstag committee of the party, according to Berlin advices, seems to promise active cooperation of the National Liberals with the Reichstag majority bloc, notwithstanding a few minor dissensions. It demands the immediate settlement of the Prussian electoral reform as necessary to conform to the sense of the Emperor's recent message on the subject.

The platform desires the abolition of the political censorship, or at least its transfer to the hands of responsible civil authorities. It says that the party is prepared to work on a reform of labor legislation along the lines mentioned by the Socialists. All of these points were ones on which the attitude of the National Liberals heretofore had been doubtful, to say the least.

A slight rift in concord appears in the platform's paragraph on the peace policy in which, while assenting to the general principles enunciated in the reply to the Pope, it demands free freedom of action for the empire in the field of foreign policy and that the Reichstag resolution of last July be no longer considered as binding. It puts a word for the Conservatives, saying that in the interests of a political truce, whose continuance until the end of the war is all-important, no party should be excluded from the association.

The newspapers state this morning, the Berlin advices state, were rather uncertain regarding the make-up of Count von Hertling's Cabinet. The new Chancellor, however, is not yet in sight, and the Emperor to choose his subordinate and is under no binding promise to the Reichstag parties as to the particular person to be called into the ministry. Although he offered assurances to them that he would extend the practice of inviting members of parliament as inaugurated by his predecessor.

A decision on the question of the appointments of Friedrich von Payer, Progressive member of the Reichstag, as Vice-Chancellor; Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberals, as vice-president of the Prussian ministry; Heinrich Dove, Radical, as Minister of Trade, and the probable appointments of several others is expected to be taken only as the result of negotiations that may last several days.

It is generally assumed that Chancellor Helfferich—a capable and originally popular minister, who ruined his chances by feeling called upon after his appointment to play toward the Reichstag the role of an iron-fisted statesman in an attempt to qualify himself as a successor to Bismarck—will be thrown overboard.

It evidently is the intention of Chancellor von Hertling to introduce a considerable amount of parliamentary blood into the administration, and this counted the effect of his refusal to assent to the revocation of Article IX in the constitution, forbidding members of the Reichstag to sit in the Bundesrat.

According to the Chancellor's organ, "Germania," the Reichstag will be convoked in mid-November especially to listen to the declarations of the new head of the government. An interpellation will be the occasion for the speech, because the rules of the Reichstag permit the members to register their opinions of the government after an interpellation debate.

The announcement that the King of Prussia had approved the government measures on Prussian reform for immediate introduction in the Diet and that the Hertling administration would attempt to push them through without delay has removed one of the most threatening menaces to the continued support of the government by the followers of Scheidemann.

It is understood that Dr. Michaelis will take over another high Imperial office for which his qualifications are admitted generally.

Kaiser Thanks Michaelis For His "Useful Service"

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—Emperor William's autograph letter to Dr. Georg Michaelis, the retiring Chancellor, reads:

"I am unable to deny the weight of the reasons for your resignation, and I have by decree complied with your request for release from the offices of Chancellor, President of the State Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In difficult times, you, with self-sacrifice and readiness, responded to my call and performed useful service in the highest office of the empire, the state and the fatherland. I cannot forego expressing to you my thanks and my acknowledgment of your faithful, untiring labor."

"As a token of my esteem I confer upon you the Chain of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle. The decoration goes herewith. Hoping you will continue gladly to place your proved power at the service of the fatherland, I remain your well disposed Emperor-King. WILHELM."

Hertling, as Chancellor, "Blow to Democracy"

"Germany's newest switch in the Chancellorship means that the Kaiser's power is still supreme and that the end of the war through a democratization of the German Empire is not yet in sight," declared M. Daniel Blumenthal, president of the World League for the Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, last night.

This elevation of von Hertling to the Chancellorship deals a hard blow at the hopes of those who believed radical influences were making themselves felt at Berlin," said Mr. Blumenthal. "Instead of going forward, Germany is going backward. For von Hertling is a conservative of the conservatives."

"For the first time in the history of the empire, moreover, a Catholic is now Chancellor. That is pandering to the most reactionary element of the Catholic Centerist party. Von Hertling's appointment is one more proof that Germany cannot get rid of the Kaiser by deposing him of his power," added Mr. Blumenthal.

Skobelev Opposed to Delegate Terestchenko

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The revolutionary democracy will refuse to send representatives to the Allied conference in Paris if the Russian government insists on sending Foreign Minister Terestchenko. M. Skobelev, chosen by the revolutionaries to go to Paris, conferred to-day with Premier Kerensky, to whom he declared that M. Terestchenko's views were entirely unacceptable to the revolutionary democracy. He pointed out that the democracy will refrain from participation in any delegation headed by the Foreign Minister. Premier Kerensky is said to have replied that he considered the participation of the democracy necessary.

The cabinet is seeking a solution of the difficulty. In government circles it is intimated that some one else will be substituted for M. Terestchenko. The present deputies have rejected the instructions given M. Skobelev by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and have drafted new ones for the approval of the general committee of their organization.

Allies Warned To Heed Wishes Of New Russia

Silence on War Aims Insult, Declares Revolutionist Here

Predicts Catastrophe

Jacob Baum, Representative of Soldiers and Workmen, Urges Action by America

Jacob D. Baum, a representative of the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, now in this country, made the following statement in an interview yesterday with a Tribune correspondent:

"Free Russia is now endangered by the unsympathetic attitude of some Allied governments. People the world over deeply sympathize with New Russia, but some of those in power lack understanding of my country's ideals. If the new Russia is destroyed, there will be no liberty in Europe, no matter who wins the war."

"The other day one of the Allied ministers made a statement that the question of war aims would not be taken up at the coming Paris conference. This declaration was made at a time when Russia was impatiently waiting to hear the Allied war aims restated. The same minister asserted that the delegate of the Workmen and Soldiers to the conference would not be admitted. This is a direct insult to Russia."

"Terrible Errors Committed"

"If the Russian government confirms the mandate of the council, then all of Russia will stand behind the delegate, regardless of whether he is persona grata or non grata to certain Allied officials. If the Allies are prepared to defy the entire Russian nation, then let them insist on dictating to Russia the kind of representative she should delegate to the conference. Terrible errors are committed by some Allied diplomats in their dealings with the Russian democracy. These gentlemen should remember that such a great country as mine will not allow her demands to be ignored, even though she is now passing through the most critical period of her existence."

"Statements like the one mentioned above, made by responsible ministers, only strengthen Germany's position and spread disorganization in the ranks of our army as well as throughout the country. The army is carefully following up all that pertains to the questions of war and peace, especially the war aims. The army wants to know what it is fighting for, and whether there is really no way of making peace. Our government daily assures the army and the people that the Allied war aims will soon be revised in accordance with the principles of the Russian revolution. It is understood in Russia that the Paris conference was called for that purpose. It is vital to note that the army's spirit is kept up by these assurances."

Urges Us to Act

"And the fighting capacity of the Russian army is not as low as the foreign press would have us believe. In this connection I wish to relate the following story which appeared in Millikoff's paper, 'Rech'. An officer, in a letter to the editor, tells that his soldiers asked him to explain why the Allies do not want peace. They had with them newspapers containing the first speech of Michaelis. 'My explanations were of no avail,' wrote the officer."

Ex-Premier Caillaux Called in Paris Spy Case

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, was called to-day to testify before Captain Bonchardon, ex-charge of the charges of having commuted with or communicating intelligence to the enemy which are under investigation. M. Caillaux will be heard Tuesday.

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